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IF IT'S COLD IT'S SAFE IF IT'S HOT IT'S NOT

Any spot that's too hot to place your hand is also too hot to place a can of kerosene. Although its flash point (100° F.) is much higher than that of gasoline, it is still necessary to store and handle kerosene or "coal oil," carefully to prevent fires. Actually it is safe only when it is cold.

	Here a	re so	ome "don't	st from		,		_,
				_	(Name)		(Title)	
at _			on using	kerosene	around the	e home.		
	(Institution)							

Don't set a kerosene lamp or lantern on or above a stove or in any other place where the kerosene might become heated. It may flare. Don't locate a kerosene stove, lamp, or heater where curtains may blow over it or against it. Don't place a kerosene lamp close to the ceiling or the wall.

Don't place a kerosene stove against a wall. There should be a sheet of metal behind it and an air space behind the sheet of metal.

Don't hang towels on a rack above a kerosene stove. They may catch fire if the kerosene flame should flare up or if they happen to fall down. Don't let wicks get dirty or uneven, and keep burners clean. Don't neglect the drip pan.

Probably the most frequent cause of kerosene explosions or fires is the habit of using it to start a fire in the range quickly. Equally unsafe is it to fill a lamp or stove while it is lighted, or a lamp while it is hot just after being extinguished, or to fill either after dark with the aid of an open light such as another lamp, candles, or matches. If the lamp or stove tank must be refilled at night, use an electric flashlight. Chemical fire extinguishers have saved many homes from being reduced to ashes. Even a bucket of sand or damp sawdust is very effective if used before a fire gets too much start.

